

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 33

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One square, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50
Two squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Three squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$7.50	\$9.00	\$10.50
Four squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00
Five squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$17.50
Six squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$21.00
Seven squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$7.00	\$10.50	\$14.00	\$17.50	\$21.00	\$24.50
Eight squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$28.00
Nine squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$9.00	\$13.50	\$18.00	\$22.50	\$27.00	\$31.50
Ten squares, 10 lines, 10 days.	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00
One square, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$7.50	\$9.00	\$10.50
Two squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$21.00
Three squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$9.00	\$13.50	\$18.00	\$22.50	\$27.00	\$31.50
Four squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$12.00	\$18.00	\$24.00	\$30.00	\$36.00	\$42.00
Five squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$15.00	\$22.50	\$30.00	\$37.50	\$45.00	\$52.50
Six squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$18.00	\$27.00	\$36.00	\$45.00	\$54.00	\$63.00
Seven squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$21.00	\$31.50	\$42.00	\$52.50	\$63.00	\$73.50
Eight squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$24.00	\$36.00	\$48.00	\$60.00	\$72.00	\$84.00
Nine squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$27.00	\$40.50	\$54.00	\$67.50	\$81.00	\$94.50
Ten squares, 10 lines, 1 month.	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$75.00	\$90.00	\$105.00

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$3.00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 \$2.00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

In a letter of date Nov. 4th, 1874, Hon. A. W. Venable in a letter to the Oxford Leader says:

It is with deep concern that I observe the agitation of the convention question in our State.

There is, however, one wise provision in our present constitution—the mode in which it can be amended—although in practice somewhat tedious, yet in either fixing or altering the fundamental law of a State great and patient deliberation should be required.

The present Legislature will have in it a sufficient majority to submit to the people all the amendments that are necessary to restore our State government to its former simplicity and efficiency, and thus we may get a double expression of the wishes of the people; first from their representatives and then from the people themselves.

The great question is: is now the proper time to raise new issues?

This is more obvious when we reflect that a majority already elected to the Legislature have the power to submit to the people all the amendments which are necessary. The various amendments can be fully discussed in our legislative halls, the people will become familiar with them in all their bearings, and thus be prepared to give an intelligent vote upon each one.

The agitation will be confined to the Legislature, and their work submitted to the people, who, if they approve, will adopt; if they disapprove, will reject. It is also most desirable to avoid the expense attending a Convention. The people of North Carolina, worn down by taxation, poor and impoverished, can bear neither more burdens.

Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain, and in the end is ruinous. I knew North Carolina before the first convention a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon, and composed of men remarkable for both their sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great damage to the constitution.

I voted against that convention, and I look back with astonishment at the practical perfection of that constitution thus subjected to amendments.

Mr. Macon told me that the old constitution of North Carolina was the best that wit of man had ever devised. That constitution had no provision for amendment, and aspiring politicians agitated the question until in an evil hour the people called a convention. The result of this has been painful history, illustrated by every constitutional convention called since.

Upon whatever subject the people think often and think long, they ultimately think right. The fundamental law of no State should be tampered with hastily. Let us quietly reconstruct, and patiently consider the evils under which we suffer, and from time to time remove those evils in a manner

which the constitution dictates, and my hopes for the future will be greatly brightened.

These are the opinions of an old man who has not been an inattentive observer of current events, and who, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of his State, takes the liberty of making these suggestions to his fellow-citizens.

On the 11th of November, 1874, Hon. Jesse J. Yates, of Hertford, addressed a letter to Major J. W. Dunham on the Convention question, from which we make the following extracts:

However so well distinguished gentlemen may write in favor of a call of a convention, the people are unmistakably opposed to it.

During the past summer when our opponents were charging upon us as a covert desire to get possession of the Legislature and call a convention, I heard several of these newly elected members of the Legislature pledge the people on the stump that they would not support such a measure, and since the election I have heard them declare the same publicly and privately. They cannot and will not violate them. Nor will I do for our party in the Legislature to undertake to caucus the question into success. It is not a party question, and was not so made when the candidates were before the people for election. The wishes and sentiments of the people at home must not be caucused away.

But I am opposed to a call of a Convention at this time for other and important reasons. The advocates of a convention assert that it would be promotive of the best interests of the best interests State. This I do not believe. The people were opposed to call of the convention three years ago, and hesitated long, but finally gave way to certain persistent influences and passed the bill. The people voted it down by a majority of thousands, and if I am correctly advised, elected a majority of Republican to the convention.

There are good reasons why the people will not sanction a call of a convention at this time. It has been but three years since they said to the Legislature in emphatic language, that they did not now desire a convention. And does the Democratic party propose to call it against the wishes of the people? That would be a contempt for the voice of the people and not true Democracy. At this time they are tired of revolution and strife; they want peace. They feel that they have been all the time losing; they are poor and tired of excitement, and are seeking rest. For these reasons the time is not suited to a convention. The violence of party spirit is too great.

I am opposed to a call of a convention without the people being previously consulted, and I now enter my protest to placing the great people's party in the attitude of forcing a convention over the will of the people because we happen to have a two-thirds majority in the Legislature. It is a manifestation of contempt for the people. The people have not been consulted about this question since they spoke in thunder tones against it. It is incompatible with the spirit and genius of a free people and a liberty giving constitution, that the Legislature because two-thirds may agree, shall be at liberty to overturn and revolutionize the government. Two-thirds have the right to call a convention, but the spirit of our freedom would say not until the people had suggested it.

The following are extracts from a letter from Hon. Jos. J. Davis, dated November 5th, 1874, addressed to Major John W. Dunham:

I regret that I cannot concur with those of our friends who think that the Legislature, soon to assemble, ought to call a convention to revise and amend that instrument.

The last expression of the public will upon the subject was in 1871, when the question was submitted to a direct vote of the people, and when it was voted down by a large majority, although we had had at the preceding election in 1870 a victory almost equal to that of the present year. I know that it is said, and truly said, that many men voted against the convention in 1871 because they did not approve the mode in which the question was submitted, but it will be remembered that at the same election at which the convention was voted down there was an election for delegates to the convention, in the event it should be called, and, if I am correctly informed, we failed to elect a majority of democrats and conservatives, though we had the year before carried both branches of the Legislature by decided majorities.

We know the fact that the Republican party leaders in North Carolina control, with a few exceptions, the solid negro vote. I only state a fact—there is no division in that vote on

any question. No question of Home-
stead, of the Judiciary, of improper distribution of power between the different branches of government, of elections, of criminal law, of the restoration of the county courts, none of these questions divide them.

I have heard of but one Republican of any note who is in favor of a convention, and he, I am informed, avows himself in favor of it with the hope that it will annul the home-stead provision.

The editor of the Goldsboro Messenger is an ardent advocate of the convention scheme, and calls on the Democratic candidates to charge "civil rights and social equality" on the Republican party.

If any one is desirous of knowing how much the editor of the Messenger is opposed to civil rights and social equality, and will examine the State Docket of Wayne Superior Court, he will find that said editor not only there stands indicted for fornication and adultery with Louisa Cowan, a negro woman of Goldsboro, in two cases, but pleaded guilty to the charge.

It is also well known that said editor, who is so grieved at the idea of social equality, is the father of quite a number of mulatto children in the very town to where he prints the Messenger.

Stick to your text Mr. Messenger, we always like to see a man practice what he preaches. It has such a fine effect, you know. But it looks bad to hear a man advising people not to associate with his own children. It looks like there is something wrong in the blood.—Constitution.

Election Law Unconstitutional.

SECTION 24 of the election law: "That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

The late Supreme Court has decided in its decision, July 6th, 1875, to be unconstitutional.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll-holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

The U. S. Commissioners will be apt to see that offenders are brought before them.

Sleepy Jim Cornared.

James T. Morehead, alias "Sleepy Jim," who was a Senator in the late Legislature from Alamance and Guilford, denies that he called the poor people of North Carolina "scrubs." For the information of the people, we give the following extract from the proceedings of the General Assembly, taken from the Raleigh Sentinel of March 6th, 1875:

"Mr. Morehead opposed any expedition on personal property, and said he only needed three minutes to show that no exemption was the popular thing with the scrubs."

If the Democratic party should have a majority in the Convention there can be no doubt but that the old ex. sen. law will be re-enacted. The note shavers and money men of the party will demand this, and the aristocracy will yield to their demands. Are you prepared for this, laboring men? Are you ready to be torn from the bosoms of your families and cast into prison merely because you are poor and unfortunate and unable to meet your old debts? This is one of the issues of the present campaign, and it should receive your prompt consideration.

The Western Address and the Republican Constitution.

The Western Address demanded universal suffrage. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the eligibility of all men to office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the abolition of the property qualification for office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the election of all judicial and executive officers by the people. The present Constitution ordains it.

Richmond M. Pearson, Jr., at present United States Consul at Verviers Liege, Belgium, and who is at present on a three months' leave of absence in this country, delivered the Alumni Address at Princeton, (N. J.) College last week, he having graduated at that institution in 1872 with first honor in a class of 98. The New York Times thus speaks of him and his address:

"He graduated in 1872. He is a son of Chief Justice Pearson of North Carolina, and is at present Consul at Verviers Liege in Belgium, and is absent from his post of duty on a three months' leave. His address was a very fine one and was listened to with more attention than the audience vouchsafed to most of the other speakers."

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months. W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good milk Cow. Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

A homestead of one thousand dollars valuation, exempt from sale under execution for any debt.

"An' this is the general notion, So far as I'm able to learn, That folks ez is livin' on homesteads, Aint fond ov Conventions in ther'n."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Thomas Crawford, the Penitentiary convict at work at the County Work House, who, with three other convicts, attempted to escape on Monday last and was shot by the guard, and whose body was found floating in Smith's creek on Thursday, an account of which was published in the Post yesterday, was viewed by the Coroner and a jury yesterday and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above fact.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—The destructive democracy are publishing in their paper a string of lies about the present constitution. Among other things they say:

"The present constitution was made by carpet-baggers, most of whom have left the State."

The man who wrote the above wrote a deliberate lie, and if he has any sense at all, knows he lies. The convention that framed the present constitution was composed of by eighty-seven native Carolinians, fifteen carpet-baggers (so-called) and eighteen colored men. More than two-thirds of the members of that convention were native white North Carolinians.

THE MONKEY SHOW.

Democrats to the Front. Set 'em up Again. 'Tis Sweet to die for one's Country.

They had it on Thursday night, and a rousing time they had of it. According to a long published appointment the terrified democracy of New Hanover and Pender counties met in the Court House to hold a convention to nominate candidates to be defeated in running for the Constitutional Convention.

The show was advertised to commence at 8 o'clock, and sure enough the Court room was illuminated at that hour, but it was not until quite nine o'clock before any delegates put in an appearance. Presently in came the Pender delegation—fully prepared to cure all the ills that New Hanover might have been left heir to in the articles of separation of the counties. Doctor S. S. Satchwell, Doctor James F. Simpson, Doctor W. T. Emmett, Mister Thomas Williams and Mister C. V. Hines. This noble array of delegates arranged themselves in a line on one side of the room like buzzards on a pine limb, holding a scavenger's inquest over a dead mule, and presently five other delegates from New Hanover, Doctor H. S. Norcum, Mister W. H. Bernard, Captain S. W. Vick, Major T. H. McKay and Major Joseph A. Engelhard, filed in and ranged themselves on the opposite side of the room, very like another string of buzzards on another pine limb, and then the fun began.

Pender looked at New Hanover and New Hanover looked at Pender, and New Hanover said let us go into a nomination, and Pender said she had already nominated her long legged, lean and lank race horse Bryan, and scowled a scowl that made New Hanover tremble.

First blood for Pender!

By this time an immense and terribly enthusiastic throng of exactly twenty-seven destructives had appeared on the battleground, and among the spectators we observed a half dozen type stickers who had dropped in to see if the old thing wouldn't be knocked into pi; every one with his shooting stick waiting for a cue even if it had to be gathered from the hell bar, but there was no fat in any talk on that head, and they remained passive spectators of the scene.

Dr. Freeman, of New Hanover, tried to induce Pender to take a homeopathic pill by going into some sort of an arrangement that the medical gentleman on the other side didn't seem to like, and the big blue pill of Pender, Dr. Satchwell hurled back the little pellet and informed the Freeman that Pender practiced on alopathic and heroic principles. Then the little pill of New Hanover was re-inforced by the big inja of the profession, and Dr. Norcum, with long strides came to the front and Pender hung out the white flag.

First blood for New Hanover!

And then they got up a joint committee who recommended that Pender be allowed to have her own way, just

this time, as Bryan was soon to die if he was not ratified, and the Convention ratified Bryan.

Bully for Pender again! And then they nominated our own dear George by acclamation—of course for is he not the man with the clarion voice? and don't he raise the d—cad when he speaks? And then then they skirmished along the line, and Judge Meares and Maj. Engelhard, and Col. Strange and Maj. Engelhard, and Adam Empie and Maj. Engelhard and several others were put in nomination, and Col. Strange was selected to be one of the galant standard bearers, and it was announced that George Davis, Robert Strange and R. K. Bryan were the choice of the Convention.

And Maj. Engelhard was not chosen. And he won't have to go to the Convention.

To make laws to oppress poor men. And re-establish the whipping post. And he can stay at home.

For he ain't wanted.

Alas, poor Joseph!

Not for Joseph!

Whose name is Engelhard.

THE INQUISITION REVIVED.

Terrible Torture of Convicted Criminals!! Feasting Flesh and Putrid Sores!!!

It is our duty to show the public the terrible tortures to which the convicts at the County Work House, located near this city are subjected.

On Thursday last County Commissioner VanAmringe was informed of the cruel practices that prevailed at the Work House in the disciplining of the convicts confined therein, and he promptly took steps to investigate the matter. Accordingly a carriage was obtained and a party of inspection consisting of Commissioner VanAmringe and Commissioner Morris of the Committee on Work House, with T. M. Gardner, Esq., and the representative of the Post, visited the Work House for the purpose of a personal inspection and examination.

On the arrival of our party at the objective point of our visit we found the inmates numerically arranged at a long table at their supper. They were questioned as to the quality and quantity of the food supplied them, and we found they had nothing to complain of on that score, but on a close examination of their persons we found several who had as a punishment been strung up by their thumbs, and had suffered terribly.

Henry Jones, No. 10 had the flesh of both his thumbs badly cut from which he was suffering a great deal.

Aaron Gibson, No. 13, had the flesh of both his thumbs cut through to the bone and had lost all feeling in them.

Gibson is a convict recently brought here from Raleigh, and one of the four who attempted to escape on last Monday, but who was recaptured, and is now confined with a ball and chain. He is about fifty years of age and seems to be suffering a great deal from his punishment.

Richard Moore, No. 26, otherwise known as "City Dick," a boy about fourteen years of age, presented a most disgusting and pitiful appearance. The boy had been repeatedly strung up by his thumbs until the entire flesh seemed to be separated on the bones of the thumb, and from the offensiveness of the sores indicated that he had sadly needed care and attention that he had not received. With most heartless inhumanity this mere child had been "strung up" time and again, each time being tied by the thumbs which had not gotten well from the cuts and wounds received on previous occasions, until with his lacerated and putrid flesh swollen to twice its natural size, and with no medical treatment, the boy is in great danger of losing both his thumbs.

Charles McLain, No. 27. This unfortunate fellow had his right arm crushed by the falling of a pile of bricks on him, at the Work House, some months ago, and suffered the amputation of his arm below the elbow in consequence. Before a month had passed after this terrible accident to him for the offense of not performing as great an amount of work as had been required of him, he was most brutally strung up by the stump of his amputated arm and the thumb of his left hand. This cruelty has been practised on this poor wretch time and again, and the marks of the cord have not yet disappeared from the stump of the arm, and the flesh of the thumb is not yet cured of the cuts of the cord into it.

Wesley Spencer No. 29. Right leg very much swollen and suffers great pain. Besides these we found one man suffering with fever, one severely with piles, two badly ruptured and requiring trusses and one with dysentery.

Upon this state of facts being made

apparent to the county officials, on their return to the city they called on Dr. J. F. King and requested him to visit the prisoners and report their condition to them, which duty he has performed, and his report is in accordance with the above facts.

When Dr. King visited the Work House yesterday morning he found all these poor creatures hard at work in the clay pits digging clay or making bricks, with the exception of one man, Nelson Little, No. 6, who was in bed with fever, four who were absent on a flat, and four who were not accounted for.

That such inhuman butchery and mangling of human flesh should be carried on in this community is almost incredible. This Work House establishment is under the control and management of Messrs. Mathes and Brother, one of whom lives on the place and is the chief and head Inquisitor and torturer of these helpless beings, and we hope that an outraged law may visit upon their debased and guilty heads some punishment commensurate with the fiendish and barbarous treatment that he has so unwarrantably been inflicting on those committed to his charge.

We understand that a meeting of the County Commissioners has been called to make enquiry into the affair, and the probabilities are that the contract made with Mathes and Brother will be cancelled.

It is charged that the Trustees of the University, at their late session in Raleigh, were about to elect Jeff Davis President of our State University, and that they only postponed electing a President until the vote on the convention bill could be had.

Union men of North Carolina, if you want Jeff Davis to instill secession into the minds of the young men of the State vote for the convention candidates.

Judge Kerr one of the most violent partisan Judges in the State, has issued an injunction ordering the State Treasurer to stop exchanging bonds with the Chatham Railroad.

It should be remembered that it was the late Democratic Legislature, (the same that called the Convention) that ordered this exchange of bonds, and Judge Kerr, it seems, is not willing to see this "ring" transaction of exchanging mortgage bonds in the Treasury of the State for bonds bearing on their face the words "Confederate States of America."

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they intend to take from the people the power to elect their Judges, Magistrates and State officers, and place it in the hands of the Legislature.

Charge it upon the revolutionists that they incorporated in the present revenue bill a clause taxing the poor man on everything he owns over the value of twenty-five dollars and allowing the rich man an exemption of fifteen hundred dollars.

The first and most notable reform in the "Republican Constitution" of Texas, suggested by the Democrats of that State, is a provision for the establishment of the whipping post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

JNO. W. GORDON.

\$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

FILE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Liverpool & London & Globe, England.

Hamburg Bremen, Germany.

Mobile Underwriters, Mobile.

Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond.

City, Richmond.

Southern Mutual, Richmond.

Old North State, Warrenton.

Penn. Philadelphia.

Home, Columbus, Ohio.

Amazon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also Managers for North Carolina, of the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.

Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets. J. W. GORDON, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Tonsorial-Removal.

E. A. TINS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. April 9-11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover County for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS.—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES.—Three delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

S. H. MANNING, Sheriff of New Hanover County, July 16-17.

PLOTS STAR ORGANS

Combine beauty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-10m



Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent key swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements.

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Painted Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to splendid instrument of music.

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted.

(Male or female), in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. where there is no agent for the "

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

The Democrats called this convention without submitting the question to the people, and if they elect a majority of the delegates, the constitution as amended will not be submitted to the people for ratification. Beware.

During the late war, it will be remembered that every man had to get a pass from a provost marshal before he was allowed to travel on our railroads. If the Democrats carry this convention every man in the State will be required to show a pass from a revenue officer before he will be allowed to vote.

People of North Carolina, when Democrats tell you that the constitution adopted by the convention in September next must be submitted to you for ratification, remind them of the fact that the constitution of 1776 was never submitted to the people of the State, and they were compelled to live under it for sixty years.

Address to the People of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned have been solicited by many of you who are opposed to radical changes in the State Constitution to allow our names to be announced as candidates for seats in the approaching Convention. We have yielded to this solicitation, for we are ourselves opposed to this convention movement and desire to preserve the constitution from spoliation.

The business of making and changing their constitution belongs emphatically to the people—the whole people. All are interested in it—high and low, rich and poor, those in official station and those in private life. It affects the interests of all alike—the present interests as well as their future prospects. A subject so important is infinitely above and beyond the region of mere party politics, and any effort to give a convention movement a mere party bias is reprehensible and should be discouraged, for it indicates sinister and selfish purposes, detrimental to the public good.

It is not as partisans, but as part of the people, having a common interest with you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because they have made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from dabbling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from his responsibility of citizenship, or authorize him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a constitutional convention.

This was the view of the good people of the State in 1835, and it were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Davis; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The constitution as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over us all, and protects all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy and we will feel insecure, for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the constitution by intrusting it to safe keeping, and if needs be, for amendment into the hands of its friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to:

- The homestead and personal property exemption;
- Mechanics and laborers' lien law;
- Rights of married women;
- Taxation according to value;
- Restriction upon creating State debt;
- Ratio of taxation between land and polls.

No imprisonment for debt. No educational or property qualification for office or voter. These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the grasp of revolutionary reactionists. It is true that the Legislature calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tacit acknowledgment, by the way, of the excellence of these provisions and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading persons in favor of the convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement, and urge that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, for our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the proposition for amendments was distinctly stated in the act itself, and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the proposition, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while

the Legislature had indeed no authority to propose a convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been summarily ordered to elect delegates.

So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and therein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it. There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act. This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against our wishes, fellow-citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, against next, you confide in us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

The clamors for Convention do not arise upon any change which should be made in the constitution, and none are indicated in the Legislative Act—that merely directs what changes shall not be made. Upon so serious an occasion, involving the alteration of the organic law of the State, ought not the people to be informed, by proposed reforms, upon what subject they are invited to take action? Silence here is ominous of ill—it partakes of the nature of secrecy, and secrecy is reprehensible when the rights of the public are concerned. Such was not the course pursued in 1835. Not only were the people consulted as to whether they would have a convention, but the subjects were mentioned to which a change was proposed.

Suppose that they get control of the convention, and even suppose that they respect and observe the legislative restrictions, what is to become of the rest of the constitution, around which all our safeguards are thrown, and which will be quite at their mercy? Is their nothing in the constitution, outside of these restrictions, worthy of preservation from destruction or innovation?

Your whole judiciary system is left unprotected and may be totally changed by you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because they have made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from dabbling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from his responsibility of citizenship, or authorize him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a constitutional convention.

This was the view of the good people of the State in 1835, and it were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Davis; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The constitution as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over us all, and protects all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy and we will feel insecure, for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the constitution by intrusting it to safe keeping, and if needs be, for amendment into the hands of its friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to:

- The homestead and personal property exemption;
- Mechanics and laborers' lien law;
- Rights of married women;
- Taxation according to value;
- Restriction upon creating State debt;
- Ratio of taxation between land and polls.

No imprisonment for debt. No educational or property qualification for office or voter. These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the grasp of revolutionary reactionists. It is true that the Legislature calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tacit acknowledgment, by the way, of the excellence of these provisions and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading persons in favor of the convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement, and urge that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, for our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the proposition for amendments was distinctly stated in the act itself, and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the proposition, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while

the Legislature had indeed no authority to propose a convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been summarily ordered to elect delegates.

So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and therein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it. There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act. This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against our wishes, fellow-citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, against next, you confide in us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

the Legislature had indeed no authority to propose a convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been summarily ordered to elect delegates.

So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and therein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it. There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act. This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against our wishes, fellow-citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, against next, you confide in us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

The clamors for Convention do not arise upon any change which should be made in the constitution, and none are indicated in the Legislative Act—that merely directs what changes shall not be made. Upon so serious an occasion, involving the alteration of the organic law of the State, ought not the people to be informed, by proposed reforms, upon what subject they are invited to take action? Silence here is ominous of ill—it partakes of the nature of secrecy, and secrecy is reprehensible when the rights of the public are concerned. Such was not the course pursued in 1835. Not only were the people consulted as to whether they would have a convention, but the subjects were mentioned to which a change was proposed.

Suppose that they get control of the convention, and even suppose that they respect and observe the legislative restrictions, what is to become of the rest of the constitution, around which all our safeguards are thrown, and which will be quite at their mercy? Is their nothing in the constitution, outside of these restrictions, worthy of preservation from destruction or innovation?

Your whole judiciary system is left unprotected and may be totally changed by you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because they have made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from dabbling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from his responsibility of citizenship, or authorize him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a constitutional convention.

This was the view of the good people of the State in 1835, and it were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Davis; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The constitution as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over us all, and protects all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy and we will feel insecure, for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the constitution by intrusting it to safe keeping, and if needs be, for amendment into the hands of its friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to:

- The homestead and personal property exemption;
- Mechanics and laborers' lien law;
- Rights of married women;
- Taxation according to value;
- Restriction upon creating State debt;
- Ratio of taxation between land and polls.

No imprisonment for debt. No educational or property qualification for office or voter. These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the grasp of revolutionary reactionists. It is true that the Legislature calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tacit acknowledgment, by the way, of the excellence of these provisions and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading persons in favor of the convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement, and urge that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, for our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the proposition for amendments was distinctly stated in the act itself, and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the proposition, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while

the Legislature had indeed no authority to propose a convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been summarily ordered to elect delegates.

So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and therein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it. There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act. This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against our wishes, fellow-citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, against next, you confide in us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 requires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required badges: commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 14th

FOR THE INFORMATION

—OF THE—

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and West of Fifth streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my office.

It is hoped that the citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a scavenger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which he works to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the prompt attention.

East of Fifth street, and all good citizens may be required, and that our city shall be a model in neatness during the coming summer.

I am, very respectfully,

J. H. ROBERTSON, City Marshal.

April 15th

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making our small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES PRICES.

BAKING—sundry— 10 00 15 00

Double Anchor "A" 10 00 15 00

Standard Domestic 10 00 15 00

Bacon—North Carolina, 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Shoulders, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Sides, p. b. 10 00 15 00

Hams, p. b. 10 00 15